

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1861.

NUMBER 74.

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year..... \$5 00

Six Months..... 3 00

Three Months..... 1 50

One Month..... .50

No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

To the Exiles from Kentucky.

Many Kentuckians have gone to the Confederate States under misapprehensions; some supposing that Kentucky would join the rebellion, were apprehensive for their own personal safety. They have been told they would be arrested and imprisoned for their opinions or the expressions of them, hence they have gone from their homes to some of the Southern States, or gone to the Confederate army. Some have been led, step by step, until they have joined the invasion of their own State.

They must be satisfied by this time that Kentucky will not join this rebellion. She will resist, and aid to put it down. Kentucky is for the Union, and will not accept the necessity of the division. They may set this down as fixed. If the Confederates had not attacked Kentucky, they might have indulged the hope that, in the dispersion of the fragments of a divided and distracted Union, Kentucky would be found with the Confederate States; but they have rendered such a result impossible by attacking the State. Kentucky will not soon forget or forgive the insult.

The Legislature, at its late session, passed the following act:

AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PREVENT REBELLION BY CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY AND OTHERS IN THIS STATE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State, who, as a soldier or officer of the army of the so-called Confederate States, and as part of an armed force, shall invade this State to make war upon it, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary for any period of not less than one nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the jury.

Sec. 2 Any person who shall, within the limits of this State, persuade or induce any person to enlist or to take service in the army of the so-called Confederate States and the person so persuaded or induced does enlist or take service in the same, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor; and upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect twenty days after its passage.

So far as the laws of this State are concerned, the time for a return and for an abandonment of this attitude of hostility to the State and the Government has not expired, and we believe we can assure all who return as soon as this reaches them, and resolve to be loyal citizens and abide by the laws and the Constitution, that they will not be molested. Let them, then, return to their homes at once. They will find, at last, no place like home. If they still resolve to wage war upon the Federal Government and their own State, and are captured, or remain till this war is over, they can not expect the protection of the State, or exemption from the penalties the State has provided for their offenses.

We, therefore, earnestly advise these exiles to return to the State now. Thousands of loyal men are interested in many that have foolishly thrown themselves into this rebellion. We desire to see them out of it. The best evidence they can give that they can be trusted is their prompt return to their old Kentucky homes. This rebellion is doomed, and no one should be ambitious to share its ill fortunes.

We repeat to these exiles that now is their opportunity to return to Kentucky, and show, at least, their fidelity to her.

Longer delay will only render a return more difficult. Your friends at home will be glad to overlook the errors, especially of youth.

A writer in the October number of the Atlantic Monthly draws a parallel between the rebellion in 1745, when the rebels, under Char'e Stuart, threatened the overthrow of the British Government, and the present rebellion against our own government. He discovers many points of resemblance between the two rebellions. He shows that there was as great an antagonism between the inhabitants of the Northern and those of the Southern portion of the island of Great Britain, as there is between the Northern and Southern portions of our own country; that the Scotch hated the English, and the English despised the Scotch; that a large portion of the Scotch regarded the union between Scotland and England as disgraceful and disastrous to their country.

When the young Chevalier began his march the greatest apathy existed in England, and his progress for some time was a succession of triumphs. But the nation was at length aroused, and Charles Edward was driven back to France. So sorely any one who saw the battle of Culloden Moor, and the terrible scenes which

followed, could have supposed that those hostile elements could ever be united. But one who, when a child, had seen the carnage of Culloden, may have seen the English and the Highlanders fighting side by side in the battle of Waterloo. A descendant of one of the chiefs in the rebellion, Cameron of Lochiel, fell in the battle of Waterloo, while leading on his gallant Highlanders in the service of the United Kingdom. The Union had been "reconstructed." "The last spark of Jacobite enthusiasm and Scottish hatred of Englishmen had died out years before. Twenty years after the battle of Culloden, Jacobitism was a dream; fifty years after, it was a memory; a century after, it was an antiquarian study." People may hate and fight each other, and afterwards forget.

There are other points of resemblance which this writer has not pointed out. In the following passage, from a letter to Sir Horace Mann, Horace Walpole expresses a feeling similar to that which some time prevailed in our country: "The young Pretender, at the head of 2,000 men, has got a march on General Cope, who is not 1,800 strong, and when the last accounts came away, was 50 miles nearer Edinburgh than Cope, and by this time is there. The clans will not rise for the Government. * * *

I look upon Scotland as gone."

Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, did more than any one else to support the Government. In the following passage, which is from a letter of his, dated November 13, 1745, he seems to be describing events of our own time: "At first the prospect was very flattering, and the errand I came on had no appearance of difficulty; but the rebels' successes at Edinburgh and Preston-pans soon changed the scene. All Jacobites, how prudent soever, became mad; all doubtful people became Jacobites; and all bankrupts became heroes, and talked of nothing but hereditary rights and victory; and, what was more grievous to men of gallantry, and, if you will believe me, more mischievous to the public, all fine ladies, if you will except one or two, became passionately fond of the young adventurer, and used all their arts and industry for him in the most intemperate manner." It was scarcely necessary for us to italicize the words as we have done.

Our rebellion has furnished in Kentucky a Simon, a reproduction of a Simon in the rebellion of 1745. Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, and Simon Buckner, Confederate General, form a pair of twins. It is difficult to tell which of the Simons is entitled to the pre-eminence. Simon Fraser was called an "old fox;" our fox, though not quite so old, has had a very rapid growth. "Simon Fraser was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he had a reputation for scholarship, and about 1694 accepted a commission in a Highland regiment, raised by Lord Murray, on the assurance that, although ostensibly in the service of King William, it was really intended for King James, whenever the opportunity to assert his rights to the crown should occur." For "King William" insert "Kentucky," and for "King James" insert "the Southern Confederacy," and you have an event in the life of our Simon. "Lord Lovat" writes, "Duncan Forbes was with me here last Thursday, and has, by the bad weather, been detained at Inverness till this day. He has declared to me his full purpose to be prudent, and I verily believe him." General Buckner has induced a great many to "verily believe him." Lord Lovat writes to Lochiel, "My service to the Prince; I will aid you what I can, but my prayers are all I can give at present." To Duncan Forbes he writes, "I own I must regret my dear cousin Lovat, who, contrary to his promise to me, engaged in this mad enterprise; but if Sir John Cope is beat (which I think next to impossible), this desperate Prince will be the occasion of much bloodshed, which I pray may God avert; for to have bloodshed in our bowels is a horrible thing to any man that loves Scotland, or has a good stake in it, as your Lordship and I have. Therefore I pray God that we may not have a civil war in Scotland; this has been my constant wish since ever I had the use of my reason; and it shall be the same while there is breath in me; so that they must be damnable ignorant of the principle of my heart and soul who can imagine that I would endeavor to promote a civil war in my country." Verily, there is nothing new under the sun; as were 1745 and Simon Fraser, so are 1861 and Simon Buckner. There is nothing left now for Simon Buckner, but to complete the parallel by sharing the fate of Simon Fraser.

CORRECTION.—In speaking of the arrest and rearrest of Col. Buckner, we stated that he was a brother of General Buckner. A relative of the Colonel's, living in this city, informs us that there is no relationship between the two—or if there is it is very distant. Not one drop of the traitor's blood courses through the Colonel's loyal veins. We take pleasure in making this correction.

The rebels are boasting that their new Major-General, Gustavus W. Smith, graduated first in his class—that of 1842—at West Point. So far from this being true W. S. Rosecrans of Ohio, John Newton of Virginia, and H. L. Busk of Massachusetts, were his superiors—the last named being at the head of his class.

Our Correspondence.

From Salt River.

BULLITT COUNTY COMING UP GLORIOUSLY—THE "OLD GRAYS"—NO YOUNG MEN LEFT WANT THE "FERRY BOATS" LEET.

PITT'S POINT, KY., Oct. 11.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Recruiting is progressing finely in old Bullitt. From our little town, containing only forty voters, we have sent twenty three soldiers to the United States army, and only two to Jeff Davis. We have a company of Home Guards composed of the married men of the town and vicinity, who call themselves the "Old Gray"; they are ready and willing to serve their country whenever needed. We have no young men left among us—all having gone to fight for the Union.

I learn that it is the intention of Captain Watkins, stationed down at West Point, to take our boats from us. This would break us up: We have one ferry boat, two mill boats for saw and flouring mills, besides other craft. Our Home Guards keep a regular watch every night to prevent contraband, etc., from passing; but nothing of the kind ever crosses here. You would do your friends here a favor by seeing General Sherman for us, and getting his permit for the boats to remain.

Truly yours, INDEX.

From the Mountains.

COL. HOSKINS FALLING BACK FROM ALBANY—COL. CHRISMAN NOT DEAD.

SOMERSET, KY., Oct. 9.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: A portion of Col. Wulford's cavalry have returned from Albany, Clinton county, and report that Col. Hoskins has evacuated the town, not having sufficient force to hold it against the enemy, who were reported advancing seven thousand strong upon that place.

Jas. S. Chrisman is not dead as reported in your paper of yesterday, nor is he in the least injured. Only one man was killed in the skirmish between Col. Hoskins' force and Chrisman's, and that was James Sanday, nephew and law partner of Chrisman.

Col. Hoskins evacuated Albany yesterday, and will be at "Camp Goggin" in this (P-laski) county to-morrow.

Yours, &c., T. M.

SHERPHARDVILLE, KY., Oct. 12.

MRS. HANKEY, HUGHES & CO.: Gentlemen: In looking over your valuable journal I see no mention of Col. Boone's regiment, now encamped at Paragould Springs, near this place, which, by-the-by, is one of the healthiest and most delightful places to encamp a regiment in the whole State. There are some thirty cottages, with double rooms, to quarter the men, situated in the most beautiful grove I ever saw. Col. Boone is using the greatest exertions to be one of the first in the field, and his Lieutenant Colonel, A. Y. Johnson, and Major Gault are unremitting in their duties of drilling, they both being well qualified for their respective positions. The regiment is fast filling up, and from appearances, if I may be allowed to say, will be the finest drilled regiment in Kentucky.

Yours, &c., BULLITT COUNTY.

Rebel Force at Prestonsburg, Ky.—Breckinridge, Preston and Others there.

We learn upon unquestionable authority that John C. Breckinridge, Col. William Preston, George W. Johnson, Lucius Debs, Col. John S. Williams, Col. Hawes, Judge Moore, and other notables in the secession ranks, are at Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Ky., organizing a large rebel camp. They have gathered around them a force of some six or seven thousand men, and are drilling them eight hours a day. They are reported to have some cannon, and are well provided with other arms.

Mr. Breckinridge and Colonel Jno. S. Williams made a trip to Richmond recently, and returned to their rendezvous at Prestonsburg last Tuesday. They are engaged in the work of alarming the people of the mountains, by circulating incredible stories as to the intentions of the Government, and are using every means, fair and foul, to win followers to their camp. It is time these men were looked after. They are the chief traitors, because of their influence for evil.

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REMARKABLE COUPLE.—The Hudson New York, Gazette, has the following account of a truly remarkable couple residing in that county: In the town of Hillsdale reside Mr. Conrad Decker and wife—the former is in his one hundredth year, and the latter in her ninety-ninth. They have been married seventy-seven years and are both in comparative health. They keep house by themselves, and have no neighbors within a quarter of a mile. Mr. Decker cultivates his own garden, and sows his own wood; while Mrs. D. does her own housework, without thinking of "hired help," although she complains occasionally that she can't go about the house as spry as she used to.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred at six o'clock yesterday morning, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about six miles below this city, by which the locomotive and baggage car were thrown down an embankment and pretty badly smashed. The engineer and fireman escaped with little or no injury. The Adams Express agent was badly bruised. The locomotive and baggage car breaking loose from the passenger coaches very suddenly after being thrown from the track, by a loosened rail, doubtless prevented the loss of life, these cars merely plowing through the track and sinking into the earth alongside.—Civ. Com., 11th.

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[For the Louisville Democrat.]

TO EMMA G.

To all the loves and joys of life,
Bright orbis as a star,
She closed her eyes, charmed by that light
That cometh from afar.

We knew that she was claimed of God,

For five long years and more;

We heard the angels' voices

Come calling at the door.

And gently from her spirit fell

This prison-house of clay,

Like snows that melt and leave the flower

To bloom in perfect day.

And we must sleep; the God that lant

Her spirit to our love

Hassome wise purpose in our grief

To draw our hearts above.

Like those lone shepherds keeping watch,

When angels came to them,

We are o'er our night of gloom

The Star of Bethlehem.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

KENTUCKY.

BY BENJ. F. CUTTER.

Kentucky's song is wail-iteen,

In legend and in song assembled,

Your noble deeds shall ever gieean,

Give patriots joy, make traitors tremble.

Time to your country and the cause

Of Union high maintaining,

Magolin's veto of your laws,

You treat us naught, his act disdaining.

Shame for his fail, Lamb's coarse,

Better for the one—traitor,

In secret linked to Secession's curse!

Branded us his name forever.

Fremont's watch over every movement,

Trust him not with such a traitor,

Treat him Patro's steel to fear.

When the din of battle ceases,

When the stars and stripes shall wave

O'er all the South with glee—

Remember the Kentucky brave.

Remember in the hour of trial,

When fierce the blast of secession came,

How she passed the fiery ideal,

Addisuster to her name.

When the din of battle ceases,

When fierce the blast of secession came,

Sandy Democrat

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office.

To Correspondents.

We should be much obliged to our friends in all parts of the State if they would, during these stirring times, send us the news of their neighborhood whenever any events of importance occurs. We shall thus be better able to keep our readers posted as to the true state of affairs in Kentucky.

N. B.—All letters for publication should be separated from letters on business, and addressed as follows: "Louisville, Democrat, drawer C. P. O., Louisville, Ky."

A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the surging events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

Persons residing in any portion of the city desiring the Democrat left daily at their residences, can be supplied by prompt and faithful carriers, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every two weeks.

The Evening News, containing all the afternoon dispatches and local news up to the hour of going to press, is supplied at the rate of fifteen cents for every two weeks.

Police Court.

Hon. G. W. JOHNSTON, Judge.

OCTOBER 12, 1861.

Mrs. Riley, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

James McCabill, Michael Adams and Mr. Ryder, charged with assaulting Mrs. Riley; \$100 to answer.

Mary Grisbe, assaulting Lena Haughton with intent to kill; continued until next week.

Peace warrant by Mary Carroll vs. David Strader; witnesses ordered before the Grand Jury.

REAL—Our city has become quite a model city within the last few weeks. We have no fires—no fights—no rows—no quarrels (except in private)—no anything a poor "local" can torture into an item. For the week just past the cases at the Police Court have not exceeded two or three per day, and they for minor offenses. Yesterday and last night up to a late hour not a single arrest of any kind, on any charge, had been made in the whole city. Verily, we are becoming a moral, law-abiding, and quiet people.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—We call the attention of dealers and consumers to the advertisement of Messrs. John Duncan & Sons, sole wholesale agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins celebrated Worcestershire Sauce. Connoisseurs, the world over, have pronounced this the best of all sauces. It is applicable to every variety of dish. No restaurant is complete without it. Messrs. Duncan & Sons are the old established agents. Those who wish the genuine Worcestershire, will forward all orders to them. Read advertisement.

CAME BACK.—We understand that the wife and children of a secession officer—a well known character in Louisville—returned to the city yesterday from "Dixie." Of course the officer would not send them here unless Buckner & Co. have abandoned the idea of burning that d—d Abolition hole, as they are wont to call Louisville in the ranks of Buckner's army.

FOR THE SOLDIERS—We have now in store, and to arrive, a pure article of white navy beans, all kinds of bacon, onions, kroul, butter, lake fish, in quantities to suit, from one barrel or cask up. We will sell very low for cash, to close consignment. We are also agents for an extra refined coal oil and the Meade oil.

CLIFFORD & CO.,
226 Main street.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 12, 1861.

The Volunteers' Families' Relief Committee are hereby requested to meet at Dr. Bell's office, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, north side, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., at half past seven o'clock. THOS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Passengers and shippers will see by an advertisement in another column that the splendid side-wheel steamer Pocahontas, Capt. Staines, will leave for Pittsburg and all way landings on Tuesday evening.

The day was bright and clear yesterday and day and seasonable withal. It was one of the most beautiful days in the beautiful month of October.

Rev. Robert A. Holland will preach at the Walnut-street Baptist Church this (Sunday) evening, at half after 7 o'clock.

COL. HICKER IS COMING.—This notable Colonel left Washington on Saturday and will probably reach our city to-morrow.

Contractors will find an item of interest to them in our advertising columns, to which their attention is called.

Louisville Conference M. E. C. South.

FOURTH PAY.

Appointments for To-day—The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday morning, when the following appointments were made for filling the various pulpits of the city, to wit: *Methodist Churches*—At the Asbury Chapel, C. D. Donaldson at 11 A. M. and P. T. Harrison at 7½ P. M.; at the Shelby-street Church, R. G. Thumey at 11 A. M. and B. A. Cundiff at 7½ P. M.; at the Brook-street Church, W. H. Mansin at 11 A. M. Elder M. Nickolson at 8 P. M., and — Cunningham at 7½ P. M.; at the Walnut-street Church, Bishop Kavanaugh at 11 A. M. and D. C. B. Dawson at 7½ P. M.; at the Eighth-street Church, H. C. Settle at 11 A. M. and L. P. Crenshaw at 7½ P. M.; at the Twelfth-street Church, James A. Henderson (the former pastor, and not H. A. M. Henderson, of the South) at 11 A. M. and T. G. Garrison at 7½ P. M.; at the Portland Church, R. W. Tyding at 11 A. M. and J. W. Lawson at 7½ P. M.; at the Hancock street Church, B. B. McCowan at 11 A. M. and F. B. Rogers at 7½ P. M.; at the Bethel Church, B. A. Cundiff at 11 A. M. and T. G. Bosley at 4 P. M.; at Shippingport, C. Donagherty at 11 A. M.; at the Jackson-street Church (colored), Crutchfield at 11 A. M. and — Edrington at 7½ P. M.; at the Center street Church (colored), — Peters at 11 A. M. and Neiker at 7½ P. M.

The following appointments were made for preaching in the churches of other denominations, viz.: At the First Presbyterian Church, Nickelston at 11 A. M., W. H. Morrison at 7½ P. M.; at the Second Presbyterian Church, Dawson at 11 A. M., G. W. Brush at 7½ P. M.; at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, A. Brown at 11 A. M., J. R. Stran ger at 7½ P. M.; at the Walnut Street Presby terian Church, D. A. Beardsley at 11 A. M.; at the Portland Presbyterian Church, G. C. Crumbaugh at 11 A. M.; at the Walnut Street Baptist Church, R. A. Holland at 7½ P. M.; at the Portland Baptist Church, G. W. Du gan at 11 A. M.; at the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, P. Newkirk at 7 P. M.; at the First Christian Church, T. W. Cunningham at 11 A. M., J. A. Henderson at 7½ P. M.; at the Asbury A. M. E. Church, C. McQuown at 3 P. M.

For New Albany and Jeffersonville the following appointments were made: Second Presbyterian Church, N. A. E. W. Bottom at 11 A. M.; at the Wesley Chapel, N. A. R. G. Gardiner at 11 A. M.; at the Centenary Chapel, N. A. L. P. Crenshaw at 11 A. M.; at the Roberts Chapel, James H. Owen at 11 A. M.; at the Jeffersonville Methodist Church, C. B. Parsons at 10½ A. M., J. H. Taylor at 6 P. M. C. B. Parsons is also ap pointed to preach at the Jeffersonville penitentiary at 1 P. M.

And then the conference adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Military and War Items.

Recruiting at camp Joe Holt is progressing briskly. A company is expected from the upper part of Clark county, and several others from different parts of the district.

The 39th Illinois has left for St. Louis, where they will receive their arms. The Chicago Post says this is the fourth regiment of troops of all kinds which Illinois has sent into the field, and makes the total number from that State now in service 42,000. This does not include several regiments of Missouri troops, made up largely of Illinois men. The quota for Illinois is 45,000, which will, in a few days, be full.

The Sandy Valley Advocate says there are several hundred volunteers now in camp at Catlettsburg, Boyd county, Ky., in command of Colonel Vinson and Moore.

A large quantity of ammunition was shipped, day before yesterday, for this point, from the arsenal at Indianapolis.

With the 34th regiment now at Camp Joe Holt, the 36th, which is also on the way here, and the three batteries coming from Indianapolis, Indiana, has sent into Kentucky, during the week just closed, 6,000 men.

Quartermaster General Vajen, of Indiana, has gone to Cincinnati to contract with Miles Greenwood for six full batteries, twenty-four guns to be smooth-bored brass pieces and twelve of them rifled.

The Lafayette Journal says that Tippecanoe county, Indiana, will have sent in all sixteen companies to the war, and yet an other entire regiment can be raised if occasion demands it.

We find the following items in the Indianapolis Sentinel of yesterday:

Sixteen car loads of arms arrived yesterday over the Bellefontaine railroad, destined for Kentucky. Among them were ten smooth bored brass cannon, with carriages, caissons and all equipments. They were forwarded by the Jeffersonville railroad.

The Committee for Attending to the Subsistence of the Families of Volunteers.

This Committee, consisting of twenty citizens, whose names have been announced by Mayor Delph, have already held two meetings; have organized their association, and are proceeding as rapidly as they are able to move in preparing to render all the service in their power to the destitute families of those who have volunteered to defend the Union and to protect the Commonwealth of Kentucky. No cause can plead more eloquently than this; none can appeal in more moving to the heart of the people of Louisville and of Jefferson county. In the present exigencies of the country, all that we have belongs to the supreme authorities; and those who cannot go into the camps for service, should feel bound by every consideration that move a noble sentiment, or a proper feeling, to see that while the soldier is absent, undergoing the labors, privations, sufferings, and perils, incident to war, his family shall not be neglected. Distress and destitution always plead forcibly to the sensitive heart; but none can plead in stronger terms than the cases of the families of these soldiers. Let us remember that but for these soldiers, we should now have much, if anything, for ourselves. The pirates who are marauding with every species of outrage and insult wherever they have planted their polluting feet in Southern Kentucky, might now be revelling in Louisville. A portion of what we have saved, even of a property character, to say nothing of salvation from disgrace and degradation, is due those who aided in saving us, and we trust the debt will be acknowledged in handsome terms by protecting the families of the men who stepped forward to defend the State.

The Committee of twenty, to whom the duty has been assigned to hunt up cases that need their attention, have elected Dr. T. S. Bell President of their Association, and Theodore T. Taylor Secretary. They have solicited aid for families in a state of desolation, and Mr. Tait, on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and the river, who is a member of the Committee, has consented to receive at his store all donations in the way of flour, groceries, vegetables, meat and everything of that description. We earnestly trust that as the earth has been prolific of its stores, in the way of bountiful crops, that those who are enjoying the blessings of home and the comforts of a sufficiency will not turn a deaf ear or an indifferent heart towards those, who, while pleading destitution in their family also plead that their protectors have gone into the army to protect Louisville from the invasion of a barbarous and destructive foe.

They have chosen this position for rendezvous on account of its proximity to the Virginia line, affording a road by which cattle, horses, &c. can be passed over into Virginia, as well as a place of defense against any effort to send Union forces up our valley into Tennessee. We regard it of the first importance that an immediate attack be made on this point; forces can be raised sufficient to rout them in one week.

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Early Democrat**Special Notices.**

There will be found advertised in our paper some family medicines that we desire to call especial attention to. Among them is Dr. Weaver's Salt Rheum Syrup and Cerate. We speak more directly of the Cerate, which is an ointment every family should have at hand.

We know it has no equal for the cure of frosted feet, chilblains, chapped or cracked hands or lips, and for sore nipples it is the only one thing required. If any person is afflicted with any disease where a good salve is wanted, we advise them to give Dr. Weaver's Cerate just one trial, and they will be convinced of its merits.

Dr. Weaver's Syrup, with the Cerate, is a sure cure for all humors, sores, and diseases that arise from impurity of the blood.

Another valuable preparation is the old standard remedy and people's favorite, Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Our readers only want to know that this remedy is pure and genuine, and sold by all our city druggists.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters is a very agreeable medicine, and valuable where a stimulating agent is required.

We know that the above named remedies are just what the afflicted require, and can be found at the drug stores generally.—*Louisville Democrat*, Feb. 16, 1860.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

COSTIVENESS OR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. From these afflictions arise many of the ills of man. We hear daily, people complain of headache, nervous debility, etc., and generally the cause of the complaint can be traced to their constipated habits. A remedy for this trouble is what they want. We recommend Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters to all so afflicted; let them take it three times each day, half an hour before eating their meals, and in it they will find a cure. Our physicians recommend it in their practice, and its great merits are fast becoming known in the Western States.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

Valuable information from the Rev Jabez S. Swan, a clergyman of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:

New London, Feb., 1851.

DR. S. A. WEAVER: Dear Sir—I feel compelled by a sense of duty to the suffering, to say in regard to your Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, that I have used it in my family for more than one year with the most decided happy results. I consider it adapted completely to sustain the reputation which is claimed for it. In a number of cases within my knowledge, where it has been taken for Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, it has been attended with complete success, when other remedies had completely failed.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York, have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton & Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathectic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done, and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should, as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation—Cabinet, Schenectady. d&w

"Wash and be clean," said the Hebrew girl to Naiman, the Syrian. He was skeptical till he tried the sacred waters. That was 3,000 years ago; it is the same now with the hard-to-be-convinced invalid; "What can do good?" is the oft-repeated query. We will answer it—Are you worn down with prostrated powers of mind and body, perchance even wishing yourself "free from this mortal coil?" Try WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR—you are not too late—it is but a simple vegetable liquid, but all powerful to raise you from helplessness and prostration to the proper equilibrium of mental and bodily vigor. These are no idle words, but verily indeed.

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Sole proprietors, New Orleans.

NEARLY A PANIC.—This morning there was a perfect rush to get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is astonishing what a large quantity of that article is consumed. It shows conclusively that it is just the thing required in malaria or fever districts, as a preventative for Chil, miasms, shakes. Everybody and the rest of mankind should try it, if they wish to become healthy and strong; and those that are well should take a little every morning to keep so. We have tried it.—*Evening Mirror*. d&w

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—W. J. Packard was arrested here to-day on an order from the State Department, as being an alleged emissary from Richmond, where he was connected with Slote & Co. Packard has represented himself in Cincinnati and other cities as a refugee from the South, and lately visited Washington, it is said, on the pretense of giving valuable information to the Federal authorities, and had, while there, ample opportunity to discover the position and strength of our forces. He was sent to Fort Lafayette this evening.

The schooners Ocean Wave, Harriet Ryan, and Mees have been brought as prizes from Hatteras Inlet to the Navy Yard.

FORREST MONROE, Oct. 11.—The steamer Spaulding returned to Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing details of the recent engagement which differs little from the accounts already telegraphed. The Indiana regiment lost tents, provisions, and many knapsacks.

Col. Brown states his loss at about fifty. None were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill, were driven in last night by the rebels in force. Their object, doubtless, being to ascertain the position of our advance. All the troops are in comfortable condition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the yard of Edward F. Williams, at Williamsburg, the past month fourteen schooners have been altered into gun boats for the Government service.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—River nine feet by four mark and falling. Weather clear and cool.

INCURRANT MONEY.—All depreciated money received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the banks.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 11.—Additional per Glasgow.—A London company is being formed for cotton cultivation at Queenstown with coolie labor.

A submarine telegraphic cable has been successfully laid from Malta to Alexandria.

The Paris Constitutionnel asserts that the negotiations relating to the interference in Mexico had reached no definite result. No Convention whatever has been drawn up.

The St. Petersburg Bee predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

The Anglo French Commercial treaty went into operation on the 1st inst.

An Imperial decree opens the principal French ports for the importation of cotton and woolen yarns from England and Belgium.

The bank of France has further advanced the rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The Paris Bourse showed a decline.

Renties are quoted at 685 40s.

It is reported that France would interpose between Italy and Spain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Tribune's despatch.

The army of the Potowmack will probably soon be divided into several corps d'armée, according to the practice of European commanders.

This plan has met with strong opposition from military men of the old school, but McClellan has insisted upon it, and it will probably be adopted. Should it be done, Generals McDowell, Franklin, and Porter, will be among the commanders of these divisions, which will be from 30,000 to 50,000 strong.

Mr. Muir, British Consul at New Orleans, is now in Washington, having been twenty-four days en route.

His journey was much obstructed by the transportation of rebel troops over the railroads. He states that the same determination and enthusiasm continued to be shown throughout the South. The rebels are subjected to serious deprivations. All luxuries had disappeared, and many of the necessities of life were becoming scarce.

Mr. Muir will probably soon return to England.

A squad of the Van Arden cavalry, under Major Maxwell, captured a rebel captain from Richmond yesterday above Proctorsville.

John Pruner, of Philadelphia, delivered to-day 1,000 Minnie rifles, which arrived from Belgium in the Bavaria.

Early this morning the steamer Union first launches into a creek about seven miles from Acquia Creek to burn a rebel schooner. The expedition succeeded. They were fired upon from a field battery, but not injured.

The Postmaster-General arrived to-day. Herald's Dispatch.—Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, has been here for some weeks attending to the affairs of that State in connection with military matters. He has appointed Napoleon J. Dana, a graduate of West Point, Colonel of the First Union Regiment, in the place of Colonel Willis A. Gordon, promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

Governor Yates and Hon. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, have appropriated from the Government, for the armanent of that State, \$1,000,000, fourteen batteries of James' rifled cannon, 6,000 muskets and 500 rifles.

The last news from the Gulf Squadron left Com. McLean, who succeeds Com. Mervin on board the Niagara, which is now the flag ship of the Pass a l'Outre. He was making active preparations for the complete closing up of the Mississippi. He would then move from that position to Pensacola. Com. Mervin, whose departure was much regretted by the whole fleet, intended to ask a court of inquiry, but there was apparently no disposition to grant it.

The whole coast from Galveston to the Florida reef was completely blockaded. Fort Pickens is prepared to attack Pensacola, Fort McRee and Barrancas and hold them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done, and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should, as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.

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Times' Dispatch.—Governor Morgan arrived here this morning. He brings the assurance that New York will have 100,000 men in the field before the close of this month, and that the Empire State is prepared to furnish 250,000 men, and, if necessary, to equip and maintain them.

The correspondence of the St. Louis American, dated San's Fe, Sept. 22, says New Mexico is still free from invasion by Texas.

Warren Thornberry has been appointed Surveyor at Paducah, Ky.

On the 18th inst. at Fort Fontenoy 600 Navajos made an attack on that post, and were repulsed with a loss of 20 killed and 44 taken prisoners. The troops in the fort had but one man wounded.

Col. St. Verain has resigned, and it is understood that Kit Carson will succeed him in command.

The Governor's call for the enrollment of all males between 18 and 45 does not seem to elicit much response from the people. They will, probably, be placed permanently in the Smithsonian Institute.

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At the request of the Chicago Zouave Cadets, the President has consented to take charge of the Champion Colors, temporarily. They will, probably, be placed permanently in the Smithsonian Institute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The Indiana regiments that are now going to Kentucky go forward to Nolin, some twelve miles south of Elizabethtown, where they will probably be formed into a brigade, to be commanded by Colonel T. J. Wood, of the First Cavalry, who has been appointed Brigadier General of volunteers, to serve under Gen. Sherman.

The Richmond papers are trying to cover, not only their own loss, in the recent skirmish, but also the forces that retired before our advance on Lewinsville; but their deserted camp there betray the fact that they have been recently occupied by from 10,000 to 20,000 men.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Wrote & Selvage \$154 07, balance due them for work on Rowan street, was referred to Street Committee of Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector to repair the gutter south side of Broadway, at Campbell street, was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, Oct. 17, 1861, at 7 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Papers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Captain Thomas J. Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Richard A. Johnson, of Cavalry, both Kentuckians, have been appointed Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, to serve under Gen. Sherman.

Warren Thornberry has been appointed Surveyor at Paducah, Ky.

It is said that the camps on the line of battle, between Lewinsville and Munson's, indicate the enemy's force there at 20,000.

A rebel captain, from Richmond, was found in civilian's clothes, near Polesville, in the ceiling of a house where he had made a hiding place for himself. He was captured by Major Mix, of the Van Allen Cavalry, and sent to Washington.

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PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The 3d Indiana regiment arrived at J. W. Lewis' residence, on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, or at their factory on Fulton, above Preston street.

INCURRANT MONEY.—All depreciated money received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the banks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill, were driven in last night by the rebels in force. Their object, doubtless, being to ascertain the position of our advance. All the troops are in comfortable condition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the yard of Edward F. Williams, at Williamsburg, the past month fourteen schooners have been altered into gun boats for the Government service.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—River nine feet by four mark and falling. Weather clear and cool.

INCURRANT MONEY.—All depreciated

OFFICIAL BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, 1861.

Present—All the members except Messrs

Barbee and Buckner.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

J. M. Armstrong was elected President of the Common Council in place of W. P. Campbell, resigned.

Mr. Welman presented the resignation of

F. A. Moore, as Flour Inspector, which was

received, when, on motion of Mr. Baxter, the vote directing the Mayor to prefer charges against Mr. Moore, was reconsidered, and said resolution withdrawn.

On motion of Dr. Ronald, the vote rejecting the ordinance to repeal ordinance No.

208, was reconsidered, and the same was referred to Committees on Revision and Police.

Mr. Armstrong presented a petition from

Nathan White to have his license reduced, which was tabled.

A resolution from the Board of Alderman

directing the Street Inspector to repair the break in Cable street across Beargrass creek at a cost of \$40, was amended to cost \$100, and adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Alderman

directing the Street Inspector to repair the bridge across Beargrass creek, at Brownsville Pike, was referred to Street Committee

and considered, and said resolution withdrawn.

A resolution from the Board of Alderman

proposing a joint session at the next meeting

of the Council, was referred to Committee on Finance.

The House has been thoroughly renovated and ready for the summer business, and is in better condition now than it ever was before, and to the traveling community, and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure offers every inducement for patronage. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

TERMS—\$1 50 PER DAY.

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